REGISTERED No. 79.—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,465.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for TOWN and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

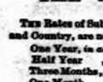
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,500 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander BELLWOOD, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1873.		Jan. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 11	Leave Tuticorin	19
„ Beitnagherry 12	„ Colombo	20
„ Vingorla 12	„ Galle	21
„ Carwar 13	„ Negapatam	24
„ Goa 13	„ Madras	28
„ Mangalore 14	„ Coconada	28
„ Cannanore 15	„ Visagapatam	29
„ Tellicherry 15	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Calicut 16	„ Gopaulpore	30
„ Beypore 16	„ False Point	31
„ Cochin 17		Feb.
„ Alleppy 17	Arrive CALCUTTA	2

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

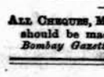
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

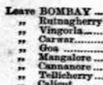
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th January 1873, at noon.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 17	Leave BUSREH	5
„ Kurrachee 21	„ Fao	5
„ Gwadur 22	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat 24	„ Bahrein	7
„ Bunder Abbas 26	„ Linga	12
„ Linga 26	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire 30	„ Muscat	16
Feb. 1873.	„ Gwadur	18
„ Fao 1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH 2	„ BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch the s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 200 Horse Power, Commander R. GAVIN, as an Extra Steamer to Zanzibar, on SATURDAY, 25th January, at 4 P.M. She will call at Kurrachee, Muscat, and Aden, leaving the latter Port for Zanzibar, on FRIDAY, the 14th February.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1,449 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY, and having a Deck Saloon has very superior accommodation for twenty-six passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ..... Rs. 300
To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

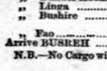
Bombay, 6th January 1873.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HARRISON LINE.

TO SAIL ON 25TH JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.



THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	£4		
Suez	26	22	8		
Port Said	30	25	9-10	Including Wine.	Without Food.
Alexandria	30	25	9-10		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles (free on shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10		

Children under 2 years, free of charge.
Children above 2 and under 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st MARCH 1873.

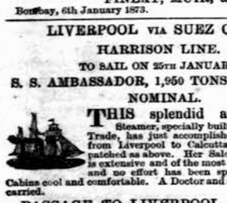
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 5th November 1872.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.



SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 13th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE (3,763 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain A. PARISH, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, HAVRE, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. MURRAY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 11th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL.

THE Fine new full-powered Screw Steamer

"MALAGA"

will leave Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 2·th of January.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation with Bathrooms and every arrangement for the comfort of a limited number of First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 450.

For Passage and Plans of Cabins apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

The Mail Steamers leaving Bombay on
3rd, 17th, and 31st March,
14th and 28th April,
and 12th May,

will proceed to Southampton, via Suez Canal. It is intended, as far as possible, to be arranged, to employ the Company's large new Steamers on this service.

PASSAGE MONEY, EXCLUSIVE OF LIQUORS,

First Class	Rs. 550
Second Class	„ 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3, Rampart Row.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

On account and risk of Messrs. Alloiboy and Co.
A C D & Co.—P & Co.—600 Barrels of Red Lead.
On account and risk of Bhimbhoy Valloobhoy—
Ex Hyderphi.

B L—1-9—9 Cases White Tarajib.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Godown, No. 12, Apollo Street, No. 12 :—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapollams, Scarfs, Dhoties, Chintz.

Also Gold and Gilt Jewellery consisting of Gold Albert and Watch Guards, Gold Watches, Rings, Broaches, Earrings, Gilt Lockets, Buttons, Necklaces, Fancy Railway Rugs, and an Invoice of Kerosine Oil Lamps, &c.

On account of Abdool Kyoom Surrufally, ex "Valkyrien :"—
A K S, 2 cases—12 dozen Light Brown Cod Liver Oil.
2 do. 24 do. do.
1 do. 2·0 do. Acid Benzoic.
2 do. 24 do. Small Essence Coffee.
1 do. 12 do. Feeding Bottles with Brushes and Tubes.
1 do. 11½ dozen Composition Mortars and Pestles.

Ex "Balkanah."

A K S, 1 case—60 dozen Mother's Feeding Bottles.
1 do. 74 do. Glass Syringes and Do.
3 do. Spare Feeders.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Plateglass, Cottage Pianoforte, &c., No. 59, at Gowalia Tank Road.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at above-mentioned place, the property of Henry Darcy, Esq., C.E., proceeded to up-country, the same comprises, glass, crockery and plateware, carved, circular, pier and camp tables, nash-gear, cottage pianoforte, by Henry Falkner, sideboard, screens, drawing room chairs, blackwood arm and without arm chairs, bed-room and half-back couches, blackwood double camp cots with beds, pillows and curtain, wardrobes, mahogany toilet glass, towel horse, commode, bathing tubs, carved conversation couches, &c. Catalogues are not to be published, and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

A Consignment of NEW MISCELLANEOUS GOODS just imported, to be disposed of by Public Auction, on account of the Consignee, at the Godown No. 10 and 14, Apollo Street, Fort, (opposite the old Secrtariat, next to Messrs. Heerjee M. and Sons.)

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, at one o'clock P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignee, at the abovementioned Godown, a large consignment of new Miscellaneous goods, just imported from England. The same comprises rich imitation fruits and flowers under glass domes and stands, double and single child's parasols, gentlemen's and sprons (with and without hoods), large and small sized rocking horses, children's toys of numerous descriptions, croquet games, cricket bats and balls, coloured engravings, in maple frames, a lot of oil paintings in gilt frames, several rolls of English Brussels carpet, velvet-pile and drugget carpets, coir door mats, albums of sizes, best Rimmel's perfumery, two cases of new stationery comprising superfine note papers, memorandum and diary books, ledger journal and cash books, a case of superior made boots and shoes, few pairs of ladies' boots, rets of wire gauze dish covers, copper and brass tea kettles, leather work and jewel boxes, pieces of silk and venetian cloth for linings, sets of garden tools, leather portmanteaus, sets of rich glassware, rich plated mounted glass, biscuit boxes, salt cellars, small fountains, muffineers, mahogany toilet and cheval glasses of sizes, leather despatch boxes of sizes, Railway wrappers, &c., &c., and other miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the articles are now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of greyland coloured piece-goods.

1 yr order of Thacker Canjee Jamjee and on account and at the risk of Thacker Ressonjee Muddon :—

FS—35—1 Case containing 60 pieces Chintz
„ 34—55 Pieces do.

AT 1 P.M.

An English-built Park Phaeton.
A handsome dark-brown Mare, 15-2 hands.
A high-caste fine-bitten grey Arab Horse, goes well in single or double harness with a Buggy, by "Macnaught and Smith."
A by Australian Horse

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place :—

A quantity of Unclaimed Goods and Parcels, a Boat, a Waggon-load of Bones, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 6 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, a large collection of Choice and Rare Plants, consisting of Tillandsia, Geneseras, Begonias, Aroids, Caladiums, Velthii, Lowii, Metallicas and Zebrina, Marantas of sorts, Golden and other Ferns, Caladiums, Dieffenbachias of sorts, large Anthuriums, Philodendrums, Alocasi Zebrina, Musa Vittata, large Dracœna Cunninghammii and Excelsa, large Cypress, Orchids, Dracœnas, Clematis, large Alocasia, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, comprising fine plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome English-built Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 28th, and WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1873.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Offices and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY,
38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HILLY GROUND, SITUATE AT WORLEE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th Jan. 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell the undermentioned hilly ground, at their Auction Rooms, No. 38, Medow Street, Fort :—

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax Land or Ground, situate at Worlee, containing some trees, and admeasuring about 3,860 square yards, and bounded as follows :—

On or towards the East by the house of Ramchunder Bhimaje, partly by the ground of Vurjiwandass Madhowdass, and partly by the ground of Damoder Ballajee and Worlee Road, on or towards the West by the ground of Wamon Suddasewjee, on or towards the South by the ground of Dr. Miller, and on or towards the North by the ground of Wamon Suddasewjee and Damoder Ballajee.

AUCTION SALE of GROUND, SITUATE at WORLEE, near NEW ROAD, OPPOSITE to MADHOW'S TEMPLE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell the undermentioned ground by public auction, at their Auction Rooms No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, by order of Mortgagee, Mr. Baburi Govinjee, and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Gunput Appajee :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground in which rice plant can grow, situate at Worlee, in sub-district of Mahim, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 358, 700, 22, and 23, containing by admeasurement 20814 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—

On or towards the east by the ground of Dadajee Hubbajee, on or towards the west by the Government waste land, on or towards the south by the ground of Kissondass Madhowdass, and on or towards the north by the ground of Vittoba Trimbuck, Madhowrao Dongay, Khooshall Juggonath and Mahomed Ally Vallud Mahomed Hoorsain.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

5 bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
4 cases Printed Scarfs.
3 „ „ Muslins.
4 „ „ Cambrics.
5 „ „ Handkerchieves.

An Invoice of Rimmel's Perfumery.

By order of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, saved from the wreck of the Steamer "General Havelock" :—

2 Side Lamps, 1 Mast Head Lamp, 2 Compasses 1 Brass Spider Band, 1 Copper Steam Pipe, 1 Steering Wheel and Bolts, 4 Binnacle Lamps, 1 Brangue and 1 Bell.

An invoice of large Musical Boxes, just landed, comprising 6 and 9 Bells, and 6, 8 and 9 Tunes large Musical Boxes, in all 10 boxes, which are now on view at the rooms of the undersigned.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.
SUIT NO. 573 OF 1872.

Gomtibai widow of Shridhur Veljee deceased of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing there on Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Dyal Tricumjee of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant residing there on Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort...Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY the 13th day of January, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a warrant of sale of moveable property issued on the 9 h day of December, instant, in the above suit, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their Rooms in Marine Street, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed Defendant :—

183 Puggrees of different colors, 80 Shellas, 53 Long Cloth Pieces, 165 Dhoties, 111 Colored Mull, Mull Pieces, 6 Madapollams, 172 Silk Bordered Sarries, 268 large Cotton Sarries, 100 small Cotton Sarrees, 9 White Silk Sarees, 179 pieces of Chollies, 14 pieces of Chollies, small, 37 pieces of Chollies, Silk small 45 pieces of Cotton Chollies, 1 Press, 2 Stools, 1 lot pieces of dirty Cloth, Bedding and 3 pillows towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees 4,679-10-3 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date of the said Decree till payment. The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

Each Lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st Décember 1872.

Messrs. SHAPOORJEE & THACKURDAS'S,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL APPEAR THIS EVENING,

SATURDAY, 11TH JANUARY 1873,

In a new Guzerati play, written expressly for them, entitled,

CAMARALZAMAN & BADOURA

The Club have spared no pains to make this an attractive Play, and they trust they will receive the fullest support of the public.

Reserved Seats .....Rs. 4
Box, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 1-8 ; Gallery, Re. 1 ; Pit, 8 Annas.

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, and at the Grant Road Theatre.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

On and from THIS DATE, EXTRA FERRY CHARGES on GOODS conveyed between KISTNA and CHICKSAGORE STATIONS are WITHDRAWN, and on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, the EXTRA FERRY CHARGES ON ALL OTHER TRAFFIC between these Stations WILL CEASE. Trains will from this last mentioned date run through over the Kistna River in accordance with the current Time Table.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th January 1873.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

F. STANLEY LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 10th January 1873.

FOR SALE, BELLA VISTA, the residence at Mahableshwar of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, late Governor of Bombay. For particulars of Sale apply at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, Solicitors to the Vendor.

NEW YEAR NOVELTIES.

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES, &c., &c.

SPIRIT FLASKS, to contain 1-8th of a Pint, hog-skin,

Rs. 2-8 and	Rs. 3 0
Electro-plated, pocket-size, Rs. 6 ; ditto large	„ 8 0
Ditto, beautifully chased Rs. 8 ; ditto large	„ 10 8
Leather and Glass with Metal Cup, Rs. 3 to	„ 5 8

TRAVELLING COMPANION, containing Sandwich Box, Spirit Flask, with Metal Cup and Knife and Fork, in neat morocco case lined with red velvet 16 0

THE VOLUNTEER'S COMPANION, containing Sandwich Box and Metal Flask in leather case with Sling Strap ... 21 0

PORTABLE CANTEEN, consisting of a Metal Drinking Cup, in which are ingeniously fitted a Knife and Fork, Spoon, and Cork-screw, with Cups for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the whole fitting into a leather cover with strap and buckle 25 0

SALSBURY'S EXPANDING READING LAMP for the Railway Private Carriage or Tent—the most compact, perfect, and smallest Candle Lamp ever introduced. Can be used also on a table for reading or writing. This Lamp maintains its perpendicular without oscillation, is simple in construction, and can be opened and closed in a moment. Contains a Match-box and striking plate at base of foot, and when closed is no larger than a cigar case. Price 11 8

Candles for the above are available.

ROLL DRESSING CASES in folding Morocco Leather Cover, Rs. 22 and 30 0
POCKET RAILWAY KEYS 2 4
DOG CALLS, in horn, ivory, and metal, from 8 as. to 2 4
CABINET OF GAMES, in Walnut-wood or Coromandel, very compact, forming a handsome and useful present, &c. 55 0
JEWEL CASES, in Russia leather, Rs. 42 and 60 0
"BEATRICE" WORK-BOX AND WRITING CASE 30 0
Ditto ditto Russia leather. 40 0
"CAVENDISH" BEZIQUE BOX for 2 players, with 2 additional packs of Cards and 2 Whist Markers, in walnut-wood case 32 0

WRITING CASES, CART-DE-VISITE AND SCRAP ALBUMS, ARMORIAL ALBUMS, &c., &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COLT'S
NEW BREECH-LOADING LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOLS

can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoot accurately, and with great force.

COLT'S new large-bore four-shot Deringer Revolver.

COLT'S new Army, Navy and Police Revolvers have the central-fire Boxer cartridge.—Address,

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had at Messrs. King, King & Co.'s, Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co.'s, Calcutta, where samples can be seen.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SERIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS in Division I. "FINE ARTS" are particularly requested to send in their Contributions without further delay, addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Local Exhibition, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

1ST FEBRUARY 1873.

EXHIBITORS of MACHINERY in MOTION are requested to communicate, without delay, to the SECRETARY, the nature and extent of the accommodation required for each Machine.

Objects intended for Exhibition in all the Divisions should be sent direct to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Letters, Lists, and General Correspondence should be addressed as heretofore to the HONORARY SECRETARY, School of Art, Esplanade.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee, and Honorary Secretary.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1873.

NOTICE by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under SECTIONS 61 and 64 of ACT II. of 1865.—The PUBLIC are hereby informed that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS, situated within the City, is completed for the year 1873, and that the Municipal Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 24th January 1873.

The Assessment Books can be inspected at the Office of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor at Rampart Row.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Undersigned, in writing, at this Office, on or before the 23rd January 1873.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner & Assessor's Office, 9th January 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dock yard, up to 12 o'clock of the 16th January 1873, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT (specified in the Schedules), for one year, from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every articles comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the acceptance of his Tender.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the principal Stores for which he tenders, such as Canvas by the bolt, Rope by the coil, Paint by the keg, Oil by the tin, Tallow by the pound. Unless his samples are equal to the Government Sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. O'B. CAREW, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 16th December 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 655 OF 1868.

SHA VAKUTCHUND LUCKMICHUND, Executor of the last Will and Testament of PARVATEEBAI, Hindoo Widow, late of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Bhooleshwar Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

The Honourable LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Her Majesty's Advocate-General at Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ; VALLABHDAS VULLOOBHDAS, Hindoo, residing at Bhoiwada Street ; and VIZLALL GOCULDASS, also Hindoo, residing at the same Street, in the Island of Bombay ; and ORAM ABDOOL RAHIM MULLICKJEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosar Molla, outside the Fort, in Bombay, aforesaid.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Orders made in the above Suit, dated respectively the Seconda day of Febuary, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, and the Sixth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-second day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, at the hour of Three o'Clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Vakutchund Luckmichund, Executor of Parvateebai, deceased, the Honourable the Advocate-General, and Oram Abdool Rahim Mullickjee, of any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Bazaar Gate Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four and five-sixths of a square yard or thereabouts, subject to the annual payment of Quit and Ground Rent, amounting to Rupees Two, Annas Seven, and Pies Six, payable to the Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 579, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 55, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Valleram, widow of Vussonjee Jewraj, deceased, on or towards the sou h by the house of Thacker Canjee Khetsey, on or towards the east by Bazaar Gate Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Vakutchund Luckmichund and Josee Naya Dhurrumsey, and which said land, messuages, and buildings are now, and have been for some years past, in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vakutchund Luckmichund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner ; and at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Attorneys for the Defendant the Honourable the Advocate General, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort ; and at the Office of Mr. H. E. Hope, Attorney for the abovenamed defendant Abdool Rahim Mullickjee.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

MR. WHITE'S ART UNION PICTURE.

For the PICTURE of the last INVESTITURE CEREM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet, but steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	77
12,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
16,000	500	10s.	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ren. Issue	222½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260
40,000	250	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	106½
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	675

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10 9 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	10 9 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,480
8,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	113
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	815
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	5,000	2,850	225 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	560
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	260
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co	7,650
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co	2,010
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	475
200	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	920nl.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,888	all	20	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	9,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	7,500
200	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	935
200	1,000	all	200 ps	Freuch Press Co	700
2	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydr aulic Press Co	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	960
290	400	...	250 (42)	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	625
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,500	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	500
100	1,000	750	½ ..	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	250	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.a.	Albert Mills Co	1,700 nl.
600	1,250	all	200 p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,170
502	2,500	all	100	Alliance Spinning	2,510
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
800	1,000	all	20	Bombay United	935
4,000	150	150	25	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
150	2,000	all	200 p.a	Great Eastern	2,000 nl.
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,070
900	1,000	all	40 p a	Morarjee Spinning	965
800	2,500	all	100 p.a	Oriental	2,535
690	2,500	2,400	216 p.a	Royal	2,075
00	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	875

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.a	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,290
60,000	50	all	6½ pt.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155 x d.
1,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	450
5,000	250	all		Visgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	95	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	100	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Bank	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½ to 7/16d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 5/8d.
Do. do...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	106½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
hina...	60 Do. do.	99½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Pounce Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities...	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110 3/8 to 110½
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104
Four per cent	101 15/16 to 102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market remains quiet, with a small business doing. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yards 6 lbs. Rs. 4 4 6 to Rs. 4 5 6
,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 14 0 to ,, 4 14 6
,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, 5 11 0 to ,, 5 12 0
,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 5 2 0 to ,, 5 2 6
,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 8 ,, ,, 5 12 0 to ,, 5 12 0
,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,, ,, 6 2 0 to ,, 6 3 0
,, Printers 28 ,, 30 ,, 3 ,, ,, 2 6 6 to ,, 2 7 0
,, Madapollam 32 ,, 24 ,, 2½ ,, ,, 1 12 6 to ,, 1 13 0
,, ,, 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, ,, 2 3 0 to ,, 2 3 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pc. Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. Rs. 4 5 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 5 6
750 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 5 6
250 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 6½ ,, ,, 4 10 0
250 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 6½ ,, ,, 4 10 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 47 ,, 39 ,, 6½ ,, ,, 4 10 6
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, 5 11 6
1,250 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, 5 11 6
1,000 ,, ,, T. Cloth 32 ,, 24 ,, 6 ,, ,, 3 10 0
1,200 ,, ,, Mad'pollams 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, ,, 2 3 3
500 ,, ,, Shirtings 45 ,, 24 ,, 9 ,, ,, 6 9 0

COTTON.

The market closed steady, with better demand. Arrivals of New Oomrawuttee, Akote, Hinguughaut, and Pezpore still continue on a small scale, so that they are not even sufficient to meet the existing demand. Our closing rates are the following :—

Old Dhollera ... ... at Rs. 210 to Rs. 213
,, Sawginned ... ... at ,, 235 to ,, 237
,, Compta ... ... at ,, 216 to ,, 2:8
New Oomrawuttee ... ... at ,, 240 to ,, 241
,, Akote ... ... at ,, 245 to ,, 247
,, Broach M. G. ... ... at ,, 268 to ,, 270
,, Hinguughaut ... ... at ,, 290 to ,, 292
,, Dholleras ... ... at ,, 234 to ,, 235
,, Veravul ... ... at ,, 220

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

200 candies New Agra (Ready) ... ... Rs. 169 to Rs. 174
50 ,, ,, Julgaum ,, ... ,, 240 to ,, 242
25 ,, ,, Akote ,, ... ,, 247
100 ,, ,, Khandeish ,, ... ,, 235-42
50 ,, ,, Hinguughaut F. F. B. (Ready). ,, 294
150 ,, ,, Oomrawuttee ,, ,, ,, 251
750 ,, ,, ,, (10th March) ... ,, 240

YARNS.

The Market remains unaltered. An active demand for a few counts of Mules continues, but as first holders are unwilling to sell, no important transactions are taking place.

METALS.

Copper continues in good demand, with an upward tendency, but other kinds of Metals are quiet. Sale reports are as follows :—

900 cwts. Copper Sheaters ... ... at Rs. 86 per cwt.
300 ,, ,, Tiles ... ... at ,, 83 ,,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 4th January 1873.

Open 1,262½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching ...	1,05,128 6 0
Merchandize ...	2,75,717 0 0
Electric Telegraph ...	1,128 12 0
Earth Trains, &c. ...	585 0 0
Total Rs. ...	3,81,559 2 9
Corresponding week last year, open 1,262½ miles ... Total Rs. ...	5,04,767 3 9
Decrease Rs. ...	1,23,208 1 0

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH JANUARY.

London ... { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ship.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. / Wooden Ships ... £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. / Myrabolms & Coir bdls £2 5s. nominal. / Seeds ... £2 5s. nominal.
Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Ven'ce ... £3 5s.
Trieste ... £3 5s.
Liverpool ... £3 10s.
Havre ... £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 5 per bale. / Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

Jan. 4 Feb. 1 ship's.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Arcot (s)	Hutcheson	Calcutta, Dec. 20.
	Rustom (s)	Pead	Goa, Jan. 6.

DEPARTURES

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Una (s)	Smith	Liverpool.
	Chosen	Hall	Muscat.
	Rustom (s)	Pead	Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kurrachee, Henderson, to Kurrachee.
Ship City of Pekin, McEachern, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ambassador, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sir J. B. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Malaga (s), 30 cases slates, Bhicoo Sezba & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 2,167 cakes copper, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Aegean (s), 30 cases brandy, Bouneviaille and Sibille.
Khorasan, 100 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Waliamo (s), 36 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Corpatrick, 28 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
St. Olaf (s), 35 cases brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co. ; 4 carks brass wire, A. A. Rahim ; 4 bhds. beer, M. and E Bejunjee ; 10 cases cau de cologne, F. A. Davur.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 200 cases brandy, M. and E. Bejunjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

ft. Olaf (s), 35½ cwts. pearl shells, Stearns, Hobart & Co. ; 74 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin & Co. ; 11 bales wool, Goolamhoosein Cerrimbhoy ; 19½ cwts. hingd', Cassombhoy Nanjee ; 55 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee ; 44 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co. ; 52 bales cotton, Vurdhwan Poonsee & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co. ; 17 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee ; 37 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo & Co.
Ambassador (s), 700 packages wet dates, Suchoo Khakey.
Malaga (s), 130 cwts. horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama ; 50 bales wool, Pursotum Keasowjee ; 757 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 460 bundles baida, Soorjee Bhanjee.
Behar (s), 125 bales wool, Nursey Khatow ; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.
Tiverton, 28 cwts. moye teeth, Runsorlall Girdhurlall ; 44 cases olibanum and 30 cases gum, S. S. Mahomed & Co.
Dreadnought, 29 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co. ; 82 bales cotton, Manock Wookerda.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore (s), 46 cwts. ivory, Jairaj Peerbhoy ; 25 bales skins, Abdool Cader & Co. ; 32 bales skins, C. M. M. M. Caderally & Co. ; 1 bundle and 121 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Behar (s), 1,055 packages coffee, 169 packages cinnamon, 59 bags pepper, and 6 bales hides and skins, A. Tait.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi (s), 100 bales cotton, A. C. Gumpert.

FOR HAVRE.

Behar (s), 20 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Behar (s), 25 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR PORT SAID.

Torino (s), 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi (s), 19 bales hides, A. C. Gumpert.
Behar (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia, (s), 9 cwts. sharkfins and 44 cawts. fishmaws, Rehmobhoy Khimjee ; 133 cawts. sharkfins and 5 cwts. fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey ; 2 bales cotton, Ramnath Bhoolall ; 82 chests opium, E. J. Abram ; 50 bales cotton, Tejpall Gopjee ; 11 chests opium, Javaremull Dulsookroy ; 15½ chests opium, Guneshdass Balakee ; 56 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee ; 35 pack ges red raisin, J. Nowrojee ; 24 bundles olibanum, Suchoo Khakey ; 67 cases olibanum, S. S. Mahomed ; 123 bundles sharkfins, S. Khakey ; 110 chests opium, D. Sassoon & Co. ; 10 chests opium, T. Gunsamdass ; 19 chests opium, F. Aseejeebhoy ; 102½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 28 chests opium S. Motilall ; 15 ch ests opium, H. Ramgopall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 20 chests opium, B. Joomkha ; 30 chests opium, G. Jagopall ; 32 chests opium, B. and A. Hormusjee ; 14 chests opium, C. Bomanjee & Co. ; 7½ ches opium, B. Falchund.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—10TH JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th January, 9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 minutes.
Via Suez, 10th January, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th January, 7-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 7 minutes.
Via Turkey, 9th January, 6-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 45 minutes.
Via Suez, 10th January, 7-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 6 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 10th January, 3-42 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th January is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	9 45	0 7
,, Galle ...	10 51	3 35
,, Kurrachee ...	9 39	0 11
,, Madras ...	3 19	

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th January, 8 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom, via Russia, 10th January, 1-22 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th January, 6-45 P.M. ; via Turkey, 10th January, 1-29 P.M. Cable right Bushire and Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Maxwell, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Chuckrata.

JANUARY 9.

Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Bareilly.
Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kattywar.
Pritchard, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Hingolee.
Tadlo, Captain, Quartermaster, Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 9.

Hulseburg, Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to Aden.

JANUARY 10.

Fitzmaurice, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on medical certificate, to England.
Dwyer, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Army, on medical certificate, to England.
Young, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mhow.'
Wood, Colonel, 4th Rifles, from leave, to Baroda.
Langley, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Pritchard, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, to Madras.
Pedder, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Rajkote.
Abton, Lieutenant, 1st Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.
Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Pension Pay Master, on duty, to Roha.
Smith, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Marx, Lieutenant, 66th Light Infantry, on duty, to Deolalee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom ...	Jan. 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee ...	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China ...	,, 14	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia ...	,, 11	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c ...	,, 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c. ...	,, 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7-30 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

		At P.M.			At 7 P.M.
Monday ...	Jan	13	Monday ...	Apr.	7
,, ...	,,	20	,, ...	,,	14
,, ...	,,	27	,, ...	,,	21
,, ...	Feb.	3	,, ...	,,	28
,, ...	,,	10	,, ...	May	5
,, ...	,,	17	,, ...	,,	12
,, ...	,,	24	,, ...	,,	19
,, ...	Mar.	3	,, ...	,,	26
,, ...	,,	10		At 5½ P.M.	
,, ...	,,	17	Friday ...	May	30
,, ...	,,	24	,, ...	June	6
,, ...	,,	31	,, ...	,,	13

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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One Week ...	*ditto* ... ,,	1	8 0

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
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NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 2162 of 1872-73.

I.—CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A CONVOCATON for CONFERRING DEGREES will be holden in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

By Order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

No. 2163 of 1872-73.

II.—SENATE.

MEMBERS of the SENATE, who intend to be present at the Convocation, are requested to SEND their CARDS to the Registrar on or before MONDAY, the 13th instant.

By Order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

No. 2164 of 1872-73.

III.—ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.
2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official costume or uniform, may appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such co-tume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.
3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Headdress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.
4. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.
5. A Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.
6. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.
7. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

By Order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

No. 2165 of 1872-73.

IV.—NOTICE TO VISITORS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of attending the Convocation for conferring Degrees, to be holden in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 5 P.M., are requested to FORWARD, as early as convenient, their CARDS, with their Addresses thereon, under Envelopes, addressed "To the University Registrar, Town Hall."

Cards of Admission will be afterwards sent.

By Order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DUXBURY—January 8th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of J. R. Duxbury, Esq., of twin sons.
MANSON—January 8th, at 95, Malabar Hill, the wife of George Manson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WETHERALL—CRAWFORD—January 9th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Leigh Lye, T. W. Wetherall, Esq., Captain 108th Regiment, to Margaret Madeline, daughter of the late John Crawford, LL.D., Judge of Adelaide, South Australia.

DEATH.

ROBARTS—January 6th, at Deyrah, Colonel C. J. Robarts, Commandant 17th Bengal Cavalry, deeply and sincerely regretted.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873.

IN another column will be found an excellent account of the career of Napoleon III, taken from the last edition of a well known publication, and we may be excused from manufacturing it into a leading article, as some of our contemporaries will probably do, and the more so as we touched briefly yesterday on the leading points in his career. But while reprinting that account and postponing for the present a few remarks on his personal character and place in the world, we call attention to-day to the interesting and important statements regarding the Emperor's unwillingness to enter upon the Franco-German War, which have been made by M. Thiers before the "Enquête Parlementaire sur le 4 Septembre," which sat in the end of 1871, but the proceedings of which have only now been made public.

This most interesting deposition hardly seems to have attracted any immediate attention from the English papers, with the single exception of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but it will probably be noticed in the papers by the mail which is announced us we write. We have it before us in the *Journal de Débats* of the 7th December last and in a long Supplement to that paper ; and it is impossible not to admire the wonderful clearness and vigour and the incisive French with which the President of the Republic, then in his seventy-fourth year, gave his long account of the events which preceded the downfall of Napoleon. His deposition is egotistical but not unpleasantly so, and it is difficult not to smile when he begins his deposition by saying "Je commencerai par le commencement," and by mentioning that previous to the recent events which have so much distressed France, he had gone into retirement in order to write the last volumes of his History of the Consulate and of the Empire. We are concerned, however, at present, only with what he says in regard to Napoleon's share in the inception and declaration of the Franco-German war. He avers distinctly that when the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne was brought forward, "M. Ollivier declared for peace ; the "Emperor himself was inclined for it ; but "people said the latter had lost much of his "power of will. In fact he was uncertain in his "views and would not form a decision until after "much hesitation." It was only what M. Thiers sometimes calls "les Bonapartistes purs," and at other times the Court party, who were desirous for war, because they perceived that the dynasty had lost immensely since the battle of Sadowa, and had no longer its former influence in the electoral colleges. M. Thiers himself had no doubt that something should be done to check Prussia, but he did not think France was prepared to move, and he claims the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duc de Gramont, as agreeing with Napoleon and Ollivier in being opposed to war. It seems that even Marshal Lebœuf himself was also of the opinion that France was not in a position to go on to war, and M. Thiers says emphatically that he could not understand what influence it was which brought round these personages to a different opinion. That influence, we have no doubt, was partly the secret power of the Roman Church, exercised through the Empress and through other more sinful and more superstitious ladies of the Imperial Court, and the Church can now judge what advantage it has obtained by its movement ; but, curiously enough, the extreme revolutionary party was in this instance in accord with the Church, and did all in its power to urge the Emperor on to his fall. M. Thiers himself seems to have been called upon by the Emperor, in a letter delivered through Lebœuf, to resist the war spirit, and yet a short time afterwards the same men "precipitated the dynasty and, what was "thousands of thousands of times more deplorable, even France herself, into an abyss."

After a vivid description of the scenes in the Assembly, and of his own ineffectual attempts to allay the excitement, in which he had the sympathy of the Conservative Napoleonists, M. Thiers proceeds to try and exculpate Prussia and Prince Bismarck from desiring to bring on the war, but he adds no new information on that point and does not make out his assertion, and we shall confine ourselves to what he says in regard to France. When the withdrawal of the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern afforded France another opportunity of avoiding the danger which it was approaching, M. Ollivier, then Premier, expressed the utmost joy and assured M. Thiers that it was to be peace. But on entering the legislative hall, the Emperor's Ministers were assailed by the pure Bonapartists with shouts of "cowards !" "miserables !" and so violent was that party, that it actually intimidated the much more numerous Conservatives of the centre. Those who demanded war were few in number but displayed "unheard of violence." A scene of indescribable confusion ensued for about six hours, at the end of which period some of the Ministers began to hesitate. M. Thiers went that night through the streets, accompanied by MM. Daru and Buffet, and he swears that the cries "A Berlin ! à Berlin !" were raised by the Police agents ; "la masse de la population "disapprouvait ces manifestations." France, he asserts, had no wish for war, and the pure Bonapartists forced it on. It was in the "fatal "night" following these cries that war was resolved on. M. Thiers says he has never been sure as to what happened during that night ; but he adds he has been assured by the ambassadors of two great powers that, after noon of the previous day, Napoleon said to them, referring to the abandonment of the Hohenzollern candidature, "C'est la paix ; je le regrette, car l'occasion était "bonne, mais à tout prendre, la paix est un "parti plus sûr ; vous pouvez regarder l'incident comme terminé." That is hearsay evidence, not likely to be very reliable in such an exciting period, and especially that portion of it which represents the Emperor as regretting that it was to be peace. The principal Ministers used similar language to M. Thiers, but, during the night *tout tourna brusquement à la guerre*. The almost imaginary encounter between the King of Prussia and M. Benedetti in the garden at Ems was used with almost as much effect to inflame the passions of France as it was to inflame those of Germany.

We need not enter upon the events which followed, but in regard to those we have alluded to, though M. Thiers is an important, he cannot be called an impartial, witness, because he is clearly of opinion that the great fault of France and of the Emperor's Ministry was the not following the advice of M. Thiers. This it was which brought down Napoleon and plunged France into the abyss. To do the President justice, however, he by no means glories in having been a prophet of evil, and points out that the reason for his advice was his intimate knowledge of the unsatisfactory state of the French army. It seems clear from his evidence that if Napoleon had been allowed to follow his own judgment there would have been no war ; but the habit of hesitation which he ascribes to the Emperor was no new phenomenon incidental to old age, but a habit which he has displayed throughout his whole career. In this case the mistake he committed was not in hesitating but in not hesitating enough and in allowing himself to be seduced into deciding for war on that *mait fatale*.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

BOMBAY is famous for its hot moisture, and when the weather becomes what we may call cold the subject is worth noting, because it becomes the talk of the town. For the last six days, old Bombay residents have been shivering in the shade ; for the same number of nights, windows facing the north-east have been carefully shut, blankets have been exhumed from boxes wherein they have lain for eras ; and in the mornings following these cold-breathed nights, baths have been shirked or at least tenderly approached. Scotchmen, with recollections of Caledonian seasons worn down by tropical years, have been muttering, "Noo it's winter fairly ;" Parsees are stamping their feet, clapping their breasts with their hands, and protesting that this is the sort of weather they like—colder, in fact, would please them ; Englishmen, fond of Shakespeare, and zealous of showing off what household words of his they have in their mouths, say they are now amid the nearest substitute which they have ever felt in Bombay of that home season

"When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail

Bapu in the village of Sangwi, in the Koregaum talooka. It appears that at midnight about five or six men entered the house of Patla, and beat the man and his son till their bodies bled profusely. The ruffians carried away every valuable thing the house contained. The police have been trying to trace the culprits but have not yet been successful.

PARSEE DRAMATIC REPRESENTATIONS.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Gujarat Mitra* writes—" It is alleged that much injury results from such representations to the youthful mind, and therefore they ought at once to be put a stop to. I humbly think it is not the province of journalism to abuse the native drama altogether, and to go to such length as the Gujerathi papers do with regard to this subject. It is not fair to advocate the total suppression of the native drama on account of some evil results arising therefrom. It is the duty of the vernacular papers to correct the vices, to ridicule the follies of the stage, and to purify the taste of their readers rather than indulge in such unthoughtful writing as that which I have been noticing."

THE 2ND GRENADIER BAND.—We regret the departure of the 2nd Grenadier Band from Poona, and would now thank the officers of the regiment for the kind manner in which they have allowed it to play by moonlight for the amusement of the public during the stay of the regiment at this station. No other band has thus favoured us since the departure of the 2nd Queen's to Belgaum. We shall not forget our friends of the 2nd Grenadiers.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 10.

SCRATCH REGATTA.—Our readers will be glad to know that the river is now available for rowing, and that we are so soon to have one of the scratch regattas which served to enliven us in the rains, but which had to be given up lately on account of the state of the river. Members wishing to row are to send in their names to Mr. Joyner before the 17th instant. A gold locket is to be presented as usual to the lady coxswain of the winning boat. The regatta will take place on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, until which time we would advise members to get up their rowing and the fair ladies their steering. This brilliant moonlight will enable rowing to be kept up till a much later hour in the evening than usual.—*Ibid.*

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.—At the recommendation of the Inspector General of Hospitals I. T., the following medical arrangements are ordered :—Surgeon Ogilvie is placed temporarily in medical charge of the 11th Regiment N. I. at Sattara. Assistant Surgeon Wall, on being relieved by Surgeon Ogilvie, will return to Poona and accompany the right wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I. to Bombay, and should he not be relieved by Assistant Surgeon Hay, will proceed with it to Aden. On the departure of Surgeon Plumptre, proceeding to Aden with the left wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I, Surgeon Dick will assume medical charge of the right and head-quarter wing of that corps until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Wall.—*Ibid.*

THE LONDON CONCERT COMPANY.

ON Thursday night the London Concert Company gave a performance in the Victoria Theatre. There was a considerable number of people present, and it is but fair to the company to say that their performances went off so well that the audience was pleased from the beginning to the end of the evening. The acts of "The Haunted House" and "The Bal Masque" gave an opportunity for Mr. Edwards and Mr. Collins showing considerable dramatic talent, and for the ladies of the company exhibiting some capital dancing.

HIGH COURT.—11TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

256-71—Dallas and Lynch—Burjorjee Framjee Patell v. Heorjee Hunsraj and others—J. Gopall.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch (part heard)

337-71—A. Framjee—Thacker Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Juma —Manisty and Fletcher.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

PETITION AND SUMMONS FOR HEARING.

250-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Rustomjee Cursetjee v. Cawasjee Nanabhoy—Thacker and Chalk.

487-72—Hope—Muncherjee Eduljee v. Madhowdass Ghella—Shamrao Pandoorung.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogurchund Sewdass and others v. Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee v. Tulockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and others v. Govindrao Hirjee Patell—Thacker and Chalk.

407-72—Dr. Dallas, for pauper, Sutvahsamabai, widow, v. Bai Naviwou, widow,—Thacker and Chalk.

745-70—Bimington, Hore and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondass Nensey and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

FOR FURTHER HEARING ON SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

343-72—J. C. Cama—Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia v. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and another.

CLAIM FOR HEARING.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act, and in the matter of Government. Mrs. Hough—Claimant.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

733-71—Bimington, Hore and Langley—Nurseydass Jitram v. Gungaps bin Sewmoorty—Garud.

534-72—Prescot and Winter—Muncherjee Merwanjee v. Arnold Burrows Collett—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

LONG CAUSES.

138-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Ali Akbar v. Mirza Abdool Luttiff—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Treeumdass and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

221-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

655-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sulliman, &c. v. Bai Bayabai, widow,—Tyabjee.

753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatmabebee, widow and others—Venayek Hurrychund.

503-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee v. Cooverjee Ludha—Bimington, Hore and Langley.

523-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamallbhai Jaffarbai v. Fazallabai Cassumbhai and others—C. Tyabji.

GRAIN UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD.

MR. P. C. HIGGINS, Superintendent of Markets, appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday and laid the following information :—Mr. Higgins said—" I am Superintendent of Markets. From information received by me this morning, I at once proceeded to Mandvee Bunder and found a quantity of grain in a state of fermentation, and emitting a very disagreeable smell; in my opinion, totally unfit for human food, and I pray that a warrant may be issued for its seizure in order that it may be dealt with according to law. The grain is said to have been landed lately from a native vessel, and to have been consigned to Poonja Bhanjee." The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

WE notice that several improvements have been made in the January number of the INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE. In the first place a new coloured map has been substituted for the old map. This has been prepared by one of the best map engravers in London, and is the clearest and most complete map issued with any Traveller's Guide in India. Then the Railway time tables have been arranged in a much more convenient form. Formerly, the tables of each company were placed by themselves, and it was inconvenient, if not somewhat difficult, for one not well acquainted with Indian Railways to find out for himself the time at which the trains would arrive at different stations on the through journey, it being necessary to turn from the tables of one company to those of another, but now the tables have been so arranged as to form in as many cases as possible through routes. For instance the tables both of the G. I. P. Railway and East Indian Railway forming the through route to Calcutta, follow each other, and also those of the G. I. P. and Madras Railways forming the through route to Madras. Such an arrangement will make the Guide more handy as a book of reference.—*Madras Mail*, Jan. 8.

WE have received the January number of this publication issued by the *Bombay Gazette* Office. The present number contains a new coloured map of which we had a short notice about a fortnight ago. The Railway time tables in the Guide have been arranged in a most convenient form, showing in as many cases as possible the through routes. For instance the tables both of the G. I. P. Railway and East Indian Railway forming the through route to Calcutta, follow each other, and so also do those of the G. I. P. and Madras Railway forming the through route to Madras. The map, as we said in our first notice of it, is a capital one, and the Guide altogether a most complete one.—*Athenæum and Daily News*, Jan. 8.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super-cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CITY OF PEKIN, 893 tons, Captain A. McEachern, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S. S. RUSHOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived yesterday from Goa, with a general cargo and 110 deck passengers. She sailed again for the same port with a general cargo and thirteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. E. D. Smith and two servants, Lieut. F. Abbott, Bebee Comroomusa, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AROOT, 1,131 tons, Captain C. G. D. Hutcheson, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta (December 20th) with the following cargo :—From Calcutta—1,570 bags rice, 997 bales jute, 748 bundles gunnies, 514 bundles twine, 200 bags specie, 35 bags medicine, 20 cases cardamoms, 6 cases stores, and 208 bas sugar. From Coconada—5 bags pepper roots, 107 packages coriander seed, 13 cases cheroots, and 5 cases piece-goods. From Madras—8 bales twist, 5 cases wine, 2 cases lead, and 4 cases ammunition. From Negapatam—1 case piece goods. From Galle—179 chests tea and 100 cases camphor. From Tuticorin—189 packages coffee and 8 bales piece-goods. From Cochin—4 robbins sharkfins, 34 cases ginger, and 13 robbins pepper. From Calicut—25 cases cigars, 1 bundle apparel, 11 bundles sharkfins, 30 cases ginger, 12 cases coffee, 24 robbins pepper, and 8 robbins ginger and pepper. From Beypore—8 pieces machinery. From Tellicherry—4 bags beetlenuts and 40 robbins pepper. From Gannanore—164 robbins pepper and 1 bag coffee. From Mangalore—3 bags cardamoms and 1 pot sandalwood oil. From Carwar—51 bales cotton and 1 case books. From Vingorla—5 bags coffee and 1 bundle hides; and many other packages for transhipment for different ports. She brought the following passengers :—Colonel and Mrs. Hailes, Mr. Sevestre, one second class and ninety-six deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JANUARY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 33 m	2 8		4 6 m	1 9
10 52 a	5 5	Saturday 11	3 57 a	6 2
10 18 m	2 9		4 51 m	1 11
11 29 a	5 8	Sunday 12	4 37 a	6 4
11 0 m	2 11		5 29 m	1 11
.....	.....	Monday..... 13	5 18 a	6 3
0 3 m	5 10		6 2 a	6 3
11 32 a	3 1	Tuesday..... 14	5 47 m	2 7
0 32 m	5 10		6 37 m	2 10
0 14 a	3 3	Wednesday ... 15	6 25 a	6 0
1 3 m	5 8		7 9m	3 0
0 48 a	3 2	Thursday 16	6 57 a	5 7
1 34 m	5 6		7 41 m	3 2
1 23 a	3 2	Friday 17	7 30 a	5 1

Moon—Full, 13th, 9 h. 13 m., P.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—12TH JANUARY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 58 and 348.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns 59 and 320.
Anthem—" O how amiable are Thy tabernacles."
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 162.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 18, 64 and 145.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion (a choral), and sermon. Hymn 59.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 64, 92 and 275.
The offertory as usual.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 64 and 61.
11-25 A.M.—Holy Communion.—Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 64, 164 and 275.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 100. Hymns 381 and 118.
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Psalm 96. Hymns 26 and 312.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 103, (Tune, St. Paul—No. 154.)
Paraphrase 66, (Tune, Irish—No. 110.)
Hymn 119, (Tune, Warwick—No. 174.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 32, (Tune, Easter Hymn—No. 281.)
Paraphrase 65, 5, (Tune, St. Magnus—No. 148.)
Hymn 139 (Tune, Harts—No. 271.)
Anthem—" God spee l the right."
Collection for the Poor.
WEDNESDAY, 15th January—Evening Service, 6 P.M. Subject of Lecture—" Formalism" (II. In Worship.)

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
7-30 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Club.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Forbes Street, Forbes Hall.
Divine Service at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT of enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain J. D. Shallard, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Orissa, was held yesterday in the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the steamer General Havelock on the Roree rocks, on the night of the 7th December last.

Mr. Peile, solicitor to Government, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government; Mr. Fletcher (Manisty and Fletcher) on behalf of the Captain and owners of the General Havelock.

Thomas Wigram Teasdale said—I was master of the screw steamer General Havelock when she was wrecked. I hold a certificate of competency as master from the Bombay Government No. 765, dated the 19th July 1871. I have been furnished with copy of the report on which this investigation is held. The registered tonnage of the General Havelock is 188 tons. I have been master of the General Havelock since April last. I have been sailing up and down the coast in steamers for seven years. On the 7th December I left Chapora at 8-45 P.M., seven miles to the northward of Goa. I had been there twice before. I anchored in the road stead. I anchored there about quarter to seven on the evening of the 7th. I was about half a mile from the shore. It was dark when we left, but the moon got up soon afterwards. It was equally with rain when we left. It cleared up in about quarter of an hour. There was nothing there to take bearings from. I examined my chart on leaving Chapora. The chart was lost in the wreck. It was a general chart of the coast of 1854. It was Taylor's chart. When I left Chapora I was steering west till I got into five fathoms. I then steered north-west by north ½ south. That course was steered to make the outer Roree rock for the purpose of sighting it so as to shape my course from thence to Vingorla. At the rock I should have had to shape a fresh course to Vingorla. Immediately after the course was shaped for the Roree rock I laid down on the bridge on a long caned chair near the officer of the watch. The officer of the watch was Mr. Pinto, who shipped as second mate. He holds no certificate of competency, but has testimonials. There were two men on the look-out on the forecastle, and a tindal and lascar on the bridge with the officer of the watch to keep a good look out for the Roree rock and to call me on seeing it, and in the event of their not sighting the rock, to call me at 10 o'clock. The lead was going when I left the anchorage, and was kept going till I got into five fathoms water. It then ceased. I did not give any special order to the officer of the watch about heaving the lead when I lay down. There is a standing order to heave the lead every hour, and if there is any doubt, to heave it oftener. It was a verbal order. Pinto has sailed with me two months. I went to sleep when I lay down and was awoke only when the ship struck. It was a bright clear moonlight night when the ship struck. The Roree rock must have been visible half an hour before the ship struck. The outer Roree rock is a conspicuous object, and is 36 feet above water. It might possibly have been taken for a buggalow at a distance by persons not acquainted with it. When I awoke the vessel was hard and fast aft, but working to and fro. She was about a mile and three-quarters from the larger Roree rock, but by moonlight the outer Roree rock appeared to be further off. No part of the rock on which we struck was out of the water at the time. After she struck the wind was light off the land easterly. The tide was the last quarter of the ebb. When she struck I found the ship was not on the track that I intended to go. She was nearer the shore than I intended her to be. I had intended to pass within three or four hundred yards to the westward of the outer Roree rock. Close to the rock on the west side there is six fathoms water. When I awoke up I found the second mate and the tindal on the bridge. We had two cabin passengers, four second-class, and about a hundred and twenty deck passengers, and cargo. The steamer was 9 feet 6 in. aft and 8 feet forward when she left Goa. There was very little change in her draft when she left Chapora. As soon as I found the vessel was fast I gave orders to lower the boats, and went to the cabin to examine the chart and found it was just ten o'clock. I examined the chart and came to the conclusion that the steamer was on a rock marked a wash on the chart of Tricole, which was the only dangerous rock I knew of about that place. Subsequent examination showed me that she was nearly three-quarters of a mile to the westward, outside the rock marked a wash. There was nothing in the chart I had to denote danger there. There is a dotted line to denote difference in the nature of the bottom. The outer Roree is by common compass bearings north-west half north, Roree Island north by west half west, Tricole Fort east. When the ship struck I went into one of the boats and sounded round the vessel. I found 5 feet close under the port quarter, rocky bottom. Forward on the port bow there was two and half fathoms and rocky bottom all round, varying from five to nine feet as far forward as a-beam. The vessel was working about when I took the soundings. After the vessel struck I sent a boat in charge of the second officer to Vingorla, with one of the first class passengers, the Revd. Mr. Taylor, who volunteered to assist me. Three Portuguese ladies and a Portuguese gentleman also left in the same boat. No assistance from Vingorla arrived till the afternoon of the 8th. The port lower anchor was let out for the purpose of trying to heave the ship off. When I got a good steam on the chain it parted through the bumping of the vessel. I unshackled the starboard lower anchor and attached that to the port chain and got the anchor out. We could not succeed in heaving the vessel off and I came to the conclusion that there was a hole in her bottom. The water was coming in very fast and put the fires out. All were engaged—passengers and crew in pumping and baling wherever they could. We kept the water from gaining upon us for about an hour till the vessel slipped off the rock about two o'clock the following morning. The vessel swung round to her anchor with her head to the southward. The water then began to gain upon us very fast and the vessel was beginning to sink. I put a kedge out to keep her in shallow water. Part of the crew were engaged in taking down the awling and getting them under her bottom to try and stop the leak. I had three boats left available, and these were employed for landing the passengers. I fired guns and burnt blue lights. A few cances came off about daylight. They were not of much use. I got all the passengers landed and there was no loss of life. When the last boat with passengers left the ship there was on board myself, the serang, and four men. After the last passenger went away the vessel sank. I clung to the rigging with the other men, and we were afterwards taken off by the boat. I saved the letters which were in my charge and two small packages of specie. I lost my chart and instruments. I had three compasses on board. They were all in good order. They had been on board since I took charge. The General Havelock was an iron ship. I had the standard compass tested. I tested it myself in the course we were steering when the vessel was lost. There was a deviation of six degrees westerly. I had shaped my course with reference to that variation. I had a deviation card prepared made in August, but it was lost with the other things. I think I told the chief officer of the variation, but not the second officer. It was the chief officer's watch below when the ship struck, and he was asleep below. We were going seven knots when I left the second officer in charge, which was as fast as she could go at that time, as her bottom was dirty. In making the deviation table I took all the bearings of the vessel as she was swinging with the tide in the Bombay harbour. I took the bearings with the Colaba lighthouse.

By Mr. Fletcher—The chart that I had is in constant use. The soundings marked on the chart are low water spring tides, the same as in all charts. The soundings marked on this chart, which is on a larger scale than the one I had on board, are 6 fathoms and 5 fathoms at the spot where the ship was lost, which is ample depth for the ship's draft. There is no rock marked on this larger chart at the spot where the ship struck. The rock on which the ship struck is one which ought to be marked on all charts of the coast. The nearest rock appearing on the chart is the one I call a wash. The pecked line denotes a change in the nature of the bottom. On the chart under some of the soundings there are the letters M., R., S. and st'f. These letters denoting mud, rock, sand, and stiff. None of those letters appear near the spot in question or where the ship struck. I had confidence in the second mate, or I would not have left him in charge. The tindal was also a man in whom I placed confidence. The officers and men on the watch had been on that course often before and knew what to look out for.

By the Court—The point at Chapora is very bluff. I laid off the course on the chart, supposing the bearings from the bluff land of Chapora to the east. I stood out about a quarter of an hour before I shaped my course off Chapora. She had perhaps made a mile in that quarter of an hour. I could have got a bearing of Chapora, but I was guided more by the lead or according to the depth of water. The ebb tide sets off to the southward and westward. At the last quarter the tide or current sets about a quarter of a mile an hour. I considered the course laid down a safe course. The owners do not supply us with any charts. I should not have gone inside the peck line if I had known it. The course I shaped should have taken me outside. The standard compass is on the bridge. I had no cause to suppose that the deviation had altered at all. I never verified the deviation I made by observation.

George Pinto, the second mate, was next examined, after which the enquiry was adjourned till Tuesday, the 14th inst.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST BILL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met yesterday in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. There were present—His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Tucker, the Hon. Col. Kennedy, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Mr. Forbes, the Hon. Mr. Bythell, and the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble took the formal oaths of allegiance to Her Majesty.

The following papers were presented to the Council :—

1. Letter from the Government of India, conveying their approval to the Port Trust bill being taken into consideration by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

2. Letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, forwarding Report of the Committee appointed by the Chamber to consider the Bombay Port Trust Bill.

The Honourable Colonel Kennedy—In presenting the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bombay Port Trust Bill, I will make a few remarks. I think I may say that the principles of this Bill have met with very general acceptance, not only among the members of this Council, but also among gentlemen outside of it. The Bill has been carefully considered in Select Committee, and the alterations which were effected there related principally to matters of detail and to one or two questions raised by the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay. Regarding section 3 there seemed to be some doubt as to whether it was the intention of the framers of the Bill that the Chairman of the proposed Trust should also be a member of the Trust. I may say that of course it was always our intention that he should be a member of the Trust, and if there was any doubt upon the subject before, there can be none now, because the Bill has been altered in such a manner as to leave no doubt whatever upon the point. A difference of opinion has also arisen upon section 33, which provides for the resumption of land by Government for public purposes, Government paying for the land the price which it cost the Trustees. I do not think it can be contended that, if Government require any of this ground for public purposes, they should not have this power of resumption. After the capital account has been fully discharged, and the Trust cleared of its liabilities, I will not say that the course indicated by this section would be equitable. However, that is a point of no great practical importance, because it must be many years before the Trust can clear off its capital debt. I shall not therefore dwell upon that point. Besides those alterations in the details of the Bill which have taken place, there was a very important addition made to it in the Select Committee, that is, the addition of a clause exempting the Trust from municipal taxation. This may be said to be a very strong or extreme measure, but I think that if the matter is fairly looked at it will be found to be based upon reason and equity. It must be within the recollection of members of this Council that neither the existing Municipal Act nor the new Municipal Bill contains any provision for compelling the Municipality to take over from any private owner and repair any street which may be used by the public for public purposes. On the Elphinstone part of the property which is to be handed over to the Port Trust, there are 180 acres (a larger area than the Fort) containing eight miles of recently constructed roads, paved, with footpaths and side drains and under drains throughout, and these roads must all sooner or later become public streets. On the Mody Bay portion of the property, there will be at least six miles of such roads. Altogether, we may reckon upon having fourteen miles of road on this estate which will have to be taken care of in some way or other, and (as I have said) the Municipality cannot be compelled to keep them in repair. Therefore if the Port Trust is compelled to pay municipal taxation, the Port Trust will be placed in an unfair position. These remarks apply equally to the matter of lighting. The Municipality does not light the Port Trust property in any way, nor is there any means under the existing Act to compel them to light that property. It may be remembered that during the progress of the Municipal Bill through the Council, it was proposed to bring the necessity of lighting under the bludgeon clause, but the motion was lost, and now there is no power to compel the Municipality to light the streets. People who resort to the Apollo Bunder, or who have occasion to go to Mazagon Bunder, may have seen these places brilliantly lighted and have given the Municipality credit for it, but the fact is that the Municipality should have no credit for this whatever, because the lighting is done by the Harbour Trust, as it will be by the contemplated Port Trust. There is no analogy between the Port Trust property and the grounds of private individuals. Private persons may allow people to have access to their roads, if they choose, but there can be no doubt that the roads upon the Elphinstone estate will virtually form a part of the town, and (I may say) a much frequented part of the town. There is this difference between the Port Trust property in Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trust property, that here the property comprises a large area laid out for building plots and so on, whereas in Calcutta the property is simply foreshore of the river, and the Municipality have to maintain the lighting along the narrow strip which forms the property of the Calcutta Port Trust. It has been observed during discussions upon this Bill, or upon the nature of the Port Trust property, that that property derives its chief value from the fact of its being in close proximity to the town; but my opinion is that the facts point the other way. I think that the town derives its importance from its proximity to the part where the greatest amount of trade is carried on. All the accesses to the town must be from the foreshore proper, and if that foreshore were wanting in Bombay, I should like to know what would become of the town—where would its trade be? I am not disposed to put much faith in the assertion that the enhanced value of the Port Trust property is due to its proximity to the town. I think therefore that it is the interest of Bombay to foster trade as much as possible, and certainly not to burden it with imposts. I think it would be a wise thing to do if the Municipality and the Trustees could come to some sort of understanding whereby the latter should only be called upon to pay on certain portions of their property. In the present circumstances it would not be advisable to bind either party to a certain thing, and this clause is designed with the object of keeping both parties unbound so that they may come to terms after negotiation. There is one more point I would allude to. The Elphinstone property has hitherto paid about Rs. 30,000 towards municipal taxation, but the Elphinstone property is not the only property belonging to the Trust, and the other properties have never yet paid municipal taxation. For instance, a large revenue is at present collected from fees at the Custom House Bunder, but nothing of that has to be paid to the Municipality; and I believe that the general result of taxing the whole of the Trust property for the benefit of the Municipality would be that Rs. 70,000 would have to be paid away, the Municipality giving nothing in return for that sum. Since it is proposed to start a Port Trust with a very small margin of surplus, I think it would be inadvisable to burden it with municipal rates. If this clause is thrown out, and the Trust thereby compelled to pay full municipal rates, instead of a surplus there will be a deficit, and it will be impossible to keep the Port Trust going at all. I therefore beg gentlemen who may be disposed to advocate the throwing out of this clause to consider the position well. One of two things must be done—you must retain this clause, or (if you throw it out) the Port Trust will be compelled to put additional burdens upon the trade of the port in order to cover the municipal imposts. It will be quite impossible—at all events, it will be at the least very inadvisable—to start this Trust without allowing it a clear balance sheet; and this will scarcely be attainable if municipal taxation on the whole property is insisted upon. The Chamber of Commerce in their report have pointed out what they considered to be a serious omission in the Bill—namely, that it did not provide for the advance by Government of a loan to the Trust free of interest in order to enable it carry out such improvements in wet docks, wharves, warehouses, &c., as the trade of the port might require. The subject has been taken into consideration by the local Government, and also by the Viceroy when he was here on his recent visit; and subsequently to the departure of the Governor-General we have received an official communication from the Government of India, from which I may read the following paragraph :—" These proposals—(that is, relating to the construction of docks, &c.)—will of course require very careful consideration before they are forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India. But assuming that Mr. Ormiston's views are declared to be sound, and that on enquiry there is good reason for believing that the works when completed will ensure an income sufficient to meet all working expenses and the interest on the cost of construction, and of the additional capital involved in the postponement of interest during the construction, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has expressed his readiness, with the concurrence of his colleagues in Council, to propose the introduction into the Port Trust Bill of a clause binding the Government of Bombay to impose on the shipping and trade such charges for the use of the docks not exceeding a maximum to be stated in the clause as will insure an income sufficient to provide for the working expenses and all interest." That was the idea of Government then as regards the mode of arranging this particular matter, but on further consideration it has been thought desirable not to complicate this Bill with the consideration of a question which might be settled better in another way, and it was supposed that the consideration of these designs and the arranging of scales and such technical parts of the work would take up such a deal of time that it would unnecessarily delay the progress of the Bill. It was also thought that it would be better to constitute the Trust first and then to deal with the other matter afterwards, when the advice of the gentlemen composing the Trust would be valuable to Government and enable it to come to a sound conclusion. I have made this statement, because I thought it would be satisfactory to the public, and especially to the members here, to know how matters stand, and I do not think that I require to trouble you with any further observations. I now conclude by proposing that this Bill be read a second time.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee said that in regard to what had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Bythell, he wished to make a few remarks with reference to the purchase of the Elphinstone property. He wished to controvert the statement which had been made that the purchase of that property was a mistake, and he had no hesitation in saying that before the purchase was completed there was scarcely any difference of opinion as to its being the duty of Government to resume possession of the foreshore for the well-being of the port, and that while the negotiations towards this end were in progress, almost universal satisfaction prevailed at the prospect of the termination of the monopoly which had so long existed in the hands of a company. He certainly did not think the price paid by Government for the land was excessive; indeed many of the shareholders were almost ruined by the property being sold at the price given for it. It should not be forgotten, he said, that the whole of the native trade of Bombay which was concentrated on the bunders of the Elphinstone Company was bound hand and foot to that private enterprise, and that as Government exercised its right under the Trustees Act of regulating what goods should be landed on the bunders of the Elphinstone Company, much dissatisfaction was created in the minds of those who were deterred from landing their goods on the Fort Customs bunder, because not only were goods allowed to be landed on the Government wharves free of charge, but were even allowed to remain there for some days without the payment of any fee whatever, while the entire native trade had to pay dues to the Elphinstone Company immediately the goods were brought alongside their wharves. Of course afterwards those who had previously paid no fees to the Government bunders considered themselves aggrieved, but the commonwealth had the satisfaction of knowing that the imposts on trade were to some extent equalised, and notwithstanding the recent depreciation of the value of land, he thought that any one who took a dispassionate view of the circumstances of the case must come to the conclusion that the purchase was a good one, and one which would be appreciated by the town. There was, however, one circumstance in connection with this bill which he could not refrain from bringing to the special notice of His Excellency. It was this—that the villagers and fishermen at Worlee, Mahim, Sewree, and other places had from time immemorial been in the habit of using the seashore to land various articles of goods without the payment of any fee, and that there was not a single wharf or landing-place in these localities, nor had Government incurred any expense in affording these people any facilities for landing goods; he therefore submitted that it was hard to bring them under the operation of this bill. If this matter received, as he hoped it would, due consideration when the scale of dues was presented by the trustees to Government, his object in alluding to it would have been gained. There were important clauses in this bill which he should be glad to see modified, but he would address himself to the details as each section came on to be considered separately. He would support the motion just made.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought it his duty to state that it was not the unanimous opinion of the people of Bombay that the purchase of the Elphinstone property was either for the benefit of the town or in any way desirable. For his own part he regarded that transaction as a most grievous obstruction and a most unfortunate business for the mercantile interests of the town, and he was quite sure that any one who read the correspondence relating to the purchase, and who was acquainted with Bombay at the time the transaction was effected and the few years previous, could hardly understand how the Government of this Presidency, having at its disposal the best advice and every means of obtaining information on the subject, could have purchased the property at the exorbitant price paid. Referring to the correspondence, it was looked upon as a matter of certainty that this bargain was one for Rs. 60 or Rs. 100 per square yard, or £60,000 per acre, and it was stated at the time that that was a moderate valuation and that the value of land would increase greatly. Instead of that anticipation being fulfilled, he thought there was evidence to show that the land would now only bring something like one-tenth or one-seventh of the value set upon it. He himself knew a case where Rs. 10 a square yard was considered too high a price for very similar land. As he had said, he regarded this transaction as a most grievous calamity, and he thought the feeling on this question was that the bargain was quite a mistake on the part of the Government and would enhance the burdens on the trade of the port, and further he thought that this calamity should be dealt with like any other calamity that arose from either a political or military blunder. He could no more see why the port of Bombay should be burdened with the total cost of this purchase than he could see that Liverpool should be saddled with the total amount of the money paid in satisfaction of the Alabama claims. He thought the cost of the Elphinstone purchase should be borne by the imperial revenue of India and not by the port of Bombay; and that considering this, they ought to take care that the burdens on the port were not increased in consequence of the price paid for this property. He had something to say on one or two points in the bill, but he would reserve his remarks till the sections come on for consideration in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I have no wish that there should be any discussion on the policy pursued by the Government of your Excellency's predecessor with respect to the Elphinstone estate; but as the only member of that Government now present who was a party to the negotiations made for the purchase of that property, I wish simply to say that the action of the Government was entirely influenced and governed by what they supposed to be the best interests of this city and port. It may be that the bargain did not prove as good a one as it was originally supposed to be; but in spite of the Cassandra-like prophesies of my honourable friend on the left (Mr. Forbes) who is prone to take a gloomy view of what is going to happen, I still share the hopes of my honourable friend on the right (Mr. Narayen) that the arrangement which was made will not prove as unfortunate in its consequences as is now anticipated by some persons. Of course, as to the wisdom or prudence of the transaction every one has a right to his own opinion, and I have no desire in any way to prevent the free discussion of the question—on the contrary, I am quite ready to afford any explanation that may be thought requisite.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble said that with reference to what had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Forbes, it so happened that at the time the Elphinstone property was purchased by Government, he was a director of the Elphinstone Company, and he was therefore in a position to state, for the information of His Excellency, that there was a large number of shareholders who were opposed to the sale, and that one of his colleagues in the direction had actually retired from the board rather than be a party to a transaction which he supposed would be prejudicial to the best interests of the company. For his own part, and he might also speak for the rest of the directors, they had thought that Government had given handsome terms, and that it was wise for them to propose the acceptance of the terms to the shareholders; but unless those terms had been offered, he thought he might say without fear of contradiction that the property would not have been sold. He would remind them that Lord Mayo described the property as the most magnificent site for trade he had ever seen, and it certainly was not supposed by the shareholders of the company that they were making anything more than an advantageous bargain with Government. They considered they were not selling their property at a dear rate, but only at a fair rate. As to the future of the property he would forbear saying anything. Unfortunately they all knew that trade in Bombay was now somewhat depressed, and that with the depression of trade there was a depression in the market value of land, which depression had also had an effect upon the Elphinstone estate; but he hoped that with the revival of mercantile prosperity in Bombay the land of the Elphinstone estate would again rise in value. When the sale was effected, it was generally thought by the public that it was not right that the whole of what he might call the mercantile foreshore of this port, the great inlet for the commerce of India, should be in the hands of a company.

His Excellency the President—That was the original mistake.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble said he might add with reference to what had fallen from His Excellency, that if Government paid a handsome price to the Elphinstone Company for the land, that company had originally had to pay a very large price for the concession of the foreshore.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that as he approved of the principle of the bill, and now that a letter

NAPOLEON III.

NAPOLEON III. (ex-Emperor of the French) (Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte), is the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine, by her first marriage. His birth, which took place at the Tuileries, April 20, 1808, was announced through the empire, and in Holland, by the roar of artillery, and he was baptised by Cardinal Fesch, Nov. 4, 1810, the Emperor and the Empress Marie-Louise being his sponsors. After Napoleon's return from Elba, his young nephew accompanied him to the Champ de Mai, and was there presented to the deputies of the people and the army. The splendour of this scene left a deep impression on the mind of the boy, then only seven years old. When Napoleon embraced him for the last time at Malmaison, he was much agitated; the child wished to follow his uncle, and was with difficulty pacified by his mother. Then commenced the banishment of the family. Louis and his mother lived first at Augsburg, and afterwards in Switzerland. The latter state admitted the young exile to the rights of citizenship, and permitted his service in its small army. For a time he studied gunnery at the military academy on the shores of Lake Thun: and during his stay amongst the Alps made frequent pedestrian excursions over the passes. While engaged on a trip of this kind, the news of the revolution in Paris, of July, 1830, reached him; and when it was known that Louis-Philippe had become king, he and his family applied for permission to return to France, but were refused. He then wrote to the new king of the French, and begged to be allowed to serve as a private soldier in the French army. The French Government answered his petition by a renewal of the decree of his banishment. Thwarted in his expectations, Louis-Napoleon entertained hopes of another revolution in France, though at that time he had formed no definite plan of preferring his own claims in opposition to those of the Bourbon dynasty. In the beginning of 1831 he and his brother left Switzerland and settled in Tuscany, and they took part in the insurrection at Rome. His elder brother died at Forli, March 17, 1831, and Louis escaped through Italy and France, to England, where he remained a short time and then retired to the castle of Ahrenenberg, in Thurgau, devoting a part of his leisure in 1832-1835 to the preparation of several books. The first of these appeared under the title of "Réveries Politiques," in which he declared his belief that France could only be regenerated by one of Napoleon's descendants, as they alone could reconcile republican principles with the military aspirations of the nation. A year or two afterwards he issued two others, "Considerations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse," and "Manual sur l'Artillerie." The latter, a work of considerable size, was favourably reviewed in the military journals of the day. In 1831-32, when the throne of Louis Philippe was not firmly established, a party in France had fixed their eyes on the Duc de Reichstadt. According to French statements, a whole *corps d'armée*, generals and staff included, had in 1832 declared the intention of acknowledging Napoleon II. as soon as he should reach the frontier; and had even determined, if the Duc de Reichstadt did not appear, to receive his cousin. After the death of the Duc de Reichstadt, and of his own brother, Louis Napoleon became the legal heir of the imperial family, and thus succeeding to his cousin's claims, he is said to have been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining power in France by the conversion of Chateaubriand and other notables of the time. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of 1835, and in 1836 his plans were so far matured as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasburg. This city, with its strong garrison, its associations with the great Napoleon, and population not very well affected to the actual Government, seemed a favourable point for a demonstration. In the event of success, Louis Napoleon intended to march the next day towards Paris, to rouse and arm the intermediate provinces, to take with him the principal garrisons on his route, hoping to reach the metropolis before the government could take any active measures against him. In June, 1836, he left Ahrenenberg for Baden-Baden, where he gained over Colonel Vaudrey, commander of artillery in the garrison of Strasburg. In August he went secretly to that city and had an interview with fifteen officers, who promised him their assistance and co-operation. He then returned to Switzerland, leaving the arrangements for the insurrection to some of his adherents. The affair, however, failed miserably; the prince himself was captured, and was detained prisoner in Strasburg from October 30 till November 9, when he was conducted to Paris, and learnt that on the first intelligence of his capture, his mother had repaired to the neighbourhood of the French capital to try to obtain his pardon and save his life, eg to excite sympathy for him. His life was spared, on the condition that he should be sent to the United States. He protested against this, but in vain, and he was accordingly conveyed to that country. There, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her death-bed. In 1838 Lieutenant Laity published, with the sanction of Louis Napoleon, a favourable account of the affair at Strasburg, and was, in consequence, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. These circumstances, which were regarded by the French government as the commencement of a new conspiracy at Ahrenenberg, induced them to demand that Louis should be banished from Switzerland. Some of the cantons seemed inclined to maintain their independence and Louis Napoleon's rights as a citizen of Thurgau, whereupon the French Government sent an army to the frontier, and threatened to support its demands, if necessary, by force. The ambassadors of the principal European powers signified their concurrence in the proceedings of the French Government, and under these circumstances the prince thought it advisable to leave Switzerland, and again sought refuge in England." At the end of 1838, he took up his residence in London, and in 1839 published his celebrated work entitled "Des Idées Napoleoniennes." In 1840 he determined to make another attempt to secure the French crown. He hired in London a steamer called the City of Edinburgh, and embarking with Count Montholon, General Voisin, and fifty-three associates, landed with this party near Boulogne, Thursday, August 6, and summoned the troops to surrender or join them. The only man who did so was a young Lieutenant of the 42nd Regiment, and he tried to induce the soldiers to follow his example. He, however, failed in the attempt; and as the National Guard beat to arms, and began to muster in force, Prince Louis retreated with his followers out of the town, towards the pillar on the heights above Boulogne, and there planted a flag, with a golden eagle at the top of the staff. Being pressed by superior numbers, he retreated to the beach, and was captured, with his followers, in attempting to escape to the steamer. The prince, Count Montholon, General Voisin, and others, were conveyed prisoners to Paris, where they were tried before the Chamber of Peers, on the charge of high treason. On landing, the prince had distributed printed papers, addressed to the French nation, in which he proclaimed that the Bourbon dynasty had ceased to reign, and that he appointed Mr. Thiers President of the Council, and Marshal Clausel Minister of War. The trial of the prince and his followers took place at the beginning of October, before upwards of 160 of the peers of France, many of whom had owed their elevation to his uncle. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the prince and Count Montholon, and made a skilful defence, but in vain. The former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; the latter, with three subordinates, to twenty years' confinement; and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. The lieutenant who had proved traitor at Boulogne was condemned to transportation. The prince was conveyed to the citadel of Ham, where after the revolution of July the members of the Polignac administration had been immured, and after having been confined here six years, made his escape, May 25, 1846, having effected his exit from the castle by assuming as a disguise the dress of a workman, thereby deceiving the vigilance of the guards. He crossed the frontier into Belgium, and for the third time took refuge in England, where he resided until the revolution of 1848, an event which speedily led to his being elected a representative in the National Assembly, and afterwards President of the French Republic. Having reached this hazardous position, he sought to strengthen his hold on the French nation, and more especially among the soldiery, by reviving, whenever opportunity offered, the most agreeable *souvenirs* of his uncle's rule; at the same time he persisted in disavowing all ambitious views, and protested constantly against the injustice of such suspicions. He made a pilgrimage to Ham, and in the neighbourhood of his former prison expressed repentance for his rash attempts at Strasburg and Boulogne. Having by such measures counteracted the preparation which a few Constitutionalists were inclined to make against a possible *corps d'etat* he cajoled the National Assembly until, stimulated by the urgent advice, and aided by the energetic action of such men as St. Arnaud and Fleury, he, early in the morning of December 2, 1851, imprisoned every statesman in Paris known for his public spirit and ability, dissolved the Assembly, seized the most distinguished generals suspected of disaffection, and proclaimed himself Dictator. A number of picked regiments were marched into the streets to prevent opposition, and, having subdued the capital and possessed himself of every element of power, he offered himself to the French people for ten years' election to the office of President. As no other candidate was tolerated, he was of course returned, and afterwards proclaimed a constitution, which gave him absolute power. He was to appoint the Senators and the Council of State, and pay such of the members of the former as he thought fit, and he even pretended to nominate the candidates for election to the legislative body. The Ministry was to be responsible to him only; he was to command the land and sea forces, and was to declare war or a state of siege on his own authority. This state of things, which was but a prelude to the full accomplishment of his great aim—imperial sway, in name, as well as in fact,—lasted but a year. In the autumn of 1852 he made tours through several of the departments of France, and on his return, his most devoted adherents in the Senate represented that the cries of "Vive l' Empereur!" with which the President had been greeted during his progress, unmistakably indicated the will of France, and proposed that the question of restoring the Empire should be formally submitted to the nation. The proposal was accepted. The French nation, by a majority of five or six millions, voted the restoration of the empire, which was accordingly proclaimed December 2, 1852. The prince assumed the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the Grace of God and the will of the People." He was recognized by the English Government, afterwards by other powers, and eventually by the Emperor of Russia and the German sovereigns. The new Emperor showed a disposition to make light of the recognition which he desired so ardently, but he was, at the same time, preparing to compel the acknowledgment of his power in a more effectual and less formal manner. Already his ambassador was asserting at Constantinople those claims which brought him into direct collision with the Czar, then the virtual ruler of Eastern and Central Europe. In 1853, when the quarrel seemed imminent, Napoleon III. abandoned so much of his claims as might fairly give cause of complaint to Nicholas I., as protector of the Greek Church, and thus prepared the way for an alliance of the two Western powers which the Czar could never believe possible. This union with England at once raised the position of the French Emperor among the sovereigns of the Continent. In 1854 war broke out between Russia and France and England and was brought to a close in 1856, shortly after the capture of Sebastopol. The Emperor of the French induced the English Government, although fully prepared to continue the contest to a satisfactory issue, to listen to his view of a pacific solution of the dispute. The Emperor married Eugenie-Marie de Guzman, Countess de Téba, January 29, 1853, and the only issue of this marriage is the Prince Imperial, Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, born March 16, 1856. On the 16th of April, 1855, the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, once more landed in England, on a visit to the British Court. The Queen invested His Imperial Majesty with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter, April 18. Early in 1858 an unsuccessful attempt was made on the Emperor's life by Orsini, who had concocted his plans in England, aided by Dr. Bernard, a Frenchman residing in London. In order to conciliate the Emperor Lord Palmerston introduced into the House of Commons the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, proposing alterations in the English law of conspiracy; and the rejection of this measure, February 19, led to a temporary suspension of cordial relations between the French and English Governments. The irritation was allayed by the firm policy pursued by Lord Derby's ministry, and although Dr. Bernard was acquitted at the Old Bailey, April 17, the good relationship between the two governments was re-established. In 1859-60 the Emperor proceeded to Italy, at the head of his army, for the purpose of aiding Victor Emmanuel against the Austrians, whom he defeated at Magenta and Solferino, and to whom he dictated the Peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy and the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Venetia was left under Austrian sway. In return for this service, Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory were ceded to France, much against the views of the English and other European cabinets. In 1861 the Emperor recognised the claim of Victor Emmanuel to the title of "King of Italy." On the outbreak of the Druse rebellion in 1860, the Emperor, for the ostensible purpose of protecting the Catholic portion of the population, sent a considerable military force to occupy the country—a measure which caused no little jealousy in England at the time—and he only consented to withdraw these troops after the insurrection had been suppressed by the efforts of the Porte, on the urgent representations of the British Government. In 1860, joint expeditions, fitted out by France and England, sailed to China to punish the government for acts of treachery to the European powers with whom it had entered into treaties of commerce. The operations of the allies were ultimately attended with complete success; and, after the capture of Pekin and the destruction of the Emperor's summer palace, October 6, the Chinese government made reparation. About the same period Napoleon III. despatched an expedition to Cochin-China on a similar errand, which was successful in accomplishing its objects. In 1861 he organised, in conjunction with Great Britain and Spain, an expedition against Mexico, with the avowed intention of demanding redress for injuries inflicted on subjects of the respective countries, and for the payment of a debt obstinately resisted by Mexico. As it appeared that he had other objects in view, Great Britain and Spain seceded from joint action with the French, in April, 1862. The Emperor prosecuted the war alone, and after some sanguinary battles, succeeded in establishing an imperial form of government in the country, the crown of which the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was induced to accept, October 3, 1863, and, accompanied by the Empress, he entered the Mexican capital, June 12, 1864. The Emperor Napoleon entered into an agreement with the Government of the United States to withdraw the French troops, and the last detachment of the army quitted the country early in 1867. At the close of 1863, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent, consequent on the insurrection in Poland, the Emperor invited all the powers to adopt his proposition of meeting in congress, to discuss and agree upon a solution of the more serious questions that threatened to disturb the peace of Europe. This favourite scheme of his proved abortive; the initiative of its rejection as impracticable having been taken somewhat unceremoniously by the English Government. The death of Frederick VII. of Denmark, November 15, 1863, led to the revival of German claims upon Schleswig-Holstein, and the Federal troops entered Holstein, December 23. The Austrians and Prussians commenced the war early in 1864, and although efforts were made to put a stop to hostilities, and a conference assembled in London, April 25, the war was continued, and Denmark compelled to sign a treaty of peace, October 30. The Emperor concluded, September 15, 1864, with the Cabinet of Turin, a Franco-Italian treaty, having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops within two years at the latest, or sooner, if the Papal Government should be enabled to organise an army sufficiently strong to defend the territory actually in its occupation, and upon the guarantee of the Italian Government that such territory should not be attacked from without. In accordance with this agreement, preparations were made for the withdrawal of the French garrison, and the last detachment retired December 11, 1866, on which occasion General Montebello said to His Holiness on leaving—"The Emperor withdraws his troops from Rome, but not his support; His Majesty leaves in the Eternal City the protection of France." In October, 1867, the invasion of the States of the Church by a band of volunteers under Garibaldi was promptly followed by the return of the French troops, who entered Rome under the command of General Dumont, on the 30th of that month, and who, in conjunction with the Papal army, signally defeated the Garibaldians at Mentana, on November 4. It may here be mentioned that the French troops remained at Rome to protect the Sovereign Pontiff until August, 1870, when, owing to the exigencies of the war with Germany, they were again recalled. The constant attacks of the Republican party on the Imperial *regime* induced the Emperor to grant, in 1869, further concessions in respect to constitutional government in France. Fresh elections took place; the Senate adopted, by 134 votes against 3, the Senatus Consultum, modifying the constitution of the empire; and an Imperial edict gave effect to the resolution, September 8th, 1869. On December 27th the Emperor put an end to the reign of personal rule by authorising M. Emile Ollivier to construct a constitutional Government, by forming a "homogenous cabinet faithfully representing the majority of the Legislative body." The events which led to the downfall of the empire are of such recent occurrence, that it is only necessary to allude to them very briefly. In 1870 the circumstance of Leopold, hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen being proposed as a candidate for the throne of Spain, led to war being declared by France against Prussia (July 15). The Emperor, having appointed the Empress to act as Regent in his absence, left St. Cloud for the seat of war on July 28, arrived at Metz the same evening, and on the following day assumed the chief command of the army. On August 2, offensive operations were commenced by the French, Saarbruck being shelled and taken, on which memorable occasion the youthful Prince Imperial received his "baptism of fire." This victory was quickly followed by the disastrous defeats of Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach, the news of which caused the most intense excitement in Paris, which was declared in a state of siege on August 7. Two days later the Ollivier ministry fell; and Marshal Bazaine was made sole Commander-in-Chief of the army. On September 1, the French, after a severe conflict, were driven back into Sedan; on the following day the Emperor gave himself up to the King of Prussia: and the garrison numbering 4,000 officers, 14,000 wounded, and 83,000 fighting men, laid down their arms. The King had an interview with the Emperor at a chateau on a wooded knoll looking down to the Meuse, at Frenoy, and, on the following morning, the Emperor departed, under guard, for Wilhelmshohe, Cassel, which had been assigned by the King as the place of his captivity. Here, in January 1871, he published a "Note sur l' Organisation Militaire de la Confederation d' Allemagne du Nord."

His Majesty was set at liberty, after the conclusion of peace between France and Germany, and on March 20, 1871, rejoined the Empress and the Prince Imperial at Camden House, Chiselhurst, Kent, where he has since resided.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(*Indian Observer.*)

WHILE politicians are discussing the advantages and disadvantages of Russia's contact with Hindoostan, it is worth while to enquire what she is doing in the direction of China. In the extreme east and north, Russia has pressed upon the borders of China to the river Amoor, and beyond it on the sea-coast to the 42nd degree of latitude, and, not satisfied with this, she has sent steamers up the river Songar, a tributary of the Amoor, as far as Petun Choton or Betoune as it is marked in some maps, in Manchuria, distant only 130 miles from Pekin.

Going westward, an enterprising consul has advanced the Russian interests by penetrating from Ourga on the river Tula about 109 E.L., and 51 N.L., to Ouliasatai. From Ourga to the source of the river Songari is said to be only 1,300 versts, and this country is to be explored and opened out to Russian civilisation by this same energetic official. Thus the Russian line is being gradually made to descend from the north upon the Chinese Empire. But the climate is too rigorous all throughout that northern region for the maintenance of perpetual communication, and it is therefore an object with Russia to open out two more southerly routes, one of which has till lately been always used, while the other has been closed for a very long time.

The first of these, well-known as the middle passage, starts from the province of Semipalatinsk, passes through Kuldja, Oorumtsi, and Khamil, crosses the great desert of Gobi, and reaches the river Hoang-Ho about the 40th parallel of latitude. Until the revolt of the Tunganis, and the overthrow of the Chinese authority in the western portion of their Empire, caravans laden with tea and silks passed yearly along the line, and the Russians were gradually approaching to meet them, and had succeeded so far as to establish a consul in Kuldja. In 1869, however, when the rival factions of Tartars, Taranchis and Tunganis strove for the mastery, the Russian consul had to fly for his life, and Yakoob Beg, the ruler of Yarkand and Kashgar, sent one of his lieutenants to take command of that town and the district of Ili. Subsequent information tells us that the Russians have again succeeded in planting themselves in Kuldja, and the recent treaty with Yakoob Beg is sufficient guarantee that there will be no further opposition on his part to the advance of Russia along the middle passage. But the line to which the Russians attach by far the greatest importance is that which is to connect the Oxus with China, and thus to restore the trade to its ancient channel. From Bokhara to Kashgar, the direct route would pass over the Pamir Steppe, ascending the source of the river Yaraf-shan. But this is impracticable for large caravans in any but the summer season, and the old road through Kokhand and over the Terek Pass is to be taken. On the western slope of the Altai Range, at the village or encampment of Oosh, are still to be seen the pillars and remains of a gigantic serai, which is said to have been built before the time of Alexander for the interchange of commerce between the eastern and western world.

What Kashgar is, and what the facilities and inducements are for trade to spring up between eastern Turkistan whose capital is Kashgar, and Russia, we may learn from Mr. Shaw's interesting book. We are now told that Yakoob Beg has entered into a commercial treaty with Russia, so that in a year or two we may hear of Russian merchants taking up their abode in Yarkand, Sanju, Gooma and Khoten. About four years ago, our geographical *savans* in England were much exercised by the announcement that the Russians had demanded leave to establish themselves in the town of Gooma. This town did not exist in any of the then published maps, and so the place and the story were denied an existence altogether. Now, however, we need not waste any discussion on the point, for the question of the intentions of Russia in this direction is put at rest by Captain Von Sarauw himself. He tells us that the line of communication is to pass from Khoten along the slopes of the Kuen Luen to the Hoang-Ho, which it would reach somewhere about the 35th degree of N. latitude. We know now that there was in former days direct communication between Khoten and China, passing through the town and province of Charchand, and even now communication is kept up between Khoten and Charchand by a route which is described as well supplied with grass and water, and probably fuel too.

From Kashgar another and well frequented line of traffic goes in a north-easterly direction through Oosh, Turfan, Aksu, Karashahr to Oorumtsi and so on into China by the middle passage, so that, whenever the Russians find themself masters of Kashgar and Yarkand, they will have little difficulty in spreading out their arms on all sides to grasp the approaching commerce.

We shall thus have Russia touching our Hindoostan boundary on the north side, and she will doubtless not restrain Yakoob Beg from placing a guard in the small stone fort at Shahidoolla which was built by the Maharajah of Cashmere on the river Karakash and is the nearest point to Leh in Ladakh, and on the road over the Karakorum, either by the Suget Dewan or by the Changchemmo route. Of the difficulties which beset travellers in the route across this lofty inhospitable region, we have sufficient knowledge to enable us to dismiss altogether the bugbear of a possible eruption of Russian Cossacks into India over the Himalayas. But we also know that for Russia's agents, and for any amount of communication, whether it be called trade or intrigue, between Cashmere and Russia in eastern Turkistan, the way over the Karakorum is completely open, and the time may be not far distant when the full importance of the treaty which was concluded in 1870 with Cashmere, by which we obtained the right to establish a British agent at Lel, will come to be recognised.

It is as well, however, to point to the existence of another and much easier route to Kashgar from India, which passes through Chitral and over the Pamir steppe. This route has hitherto been closed to ordinary travellers or merchants, and it was on a point in it that Hayward was murdered. But we have it on the authority of Ibrahim Khan, who took this line in 1870, and joined Mr. Forsyth's expedition at Yarkand, that the road is perfectly practicable, and far easier than the Karakorum route, thus verifying the predictions of Sir H. Rawlinson. This route has hitherto been closed to the world by the savage fanaticism of the tribes who inhabit these mountainous tracts, but, if it be true that the rulers of Cabul and Cashmere between them have decided on subjugating these tribes, there need be little doubt that Russia will seize the advantages which we neglect, and will not hesitate to open out a road between Peshawur and Yarkand via Chitral and the Pamir.

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